

MEXICAN FORCES ENGAGE IN BATTLE

They Are Fighting for Possession of Chihuahua City.

TROOPS AT JUAREZ LEAVE HASTILY

Rushed to Assistance of Orozco, Who Has Come Out in Open Against Madero and Is Hotly Pressed by Federals. His Quarrel With Villa.

El Paso, Texas, March 3.—Fighting was renewed at Chihuahua at 1 o'clock to-night, according to a telegram received by Juan Terrazas, one of the wealthy family of that name, who is a member of the refugee colony here. The message contained no details of the earlier fighting, according to Juan Terrazas.

Another message, not fully authenticated, but probably approximating the truth, had it that the forenoon's fighting lasted three hours, and that thirty-five persons were killed or wounded. Villa, then, where there are only 1,500 foreign soldiers.

Most of Juan Shi Kai's troops left Peking to-day for Pao Ting Fu to suppress the mutiny. The cannonading heard on Saturday was caused by an attack by the mutineers on Tung Chow, which was occupied and sacked. The homes of many of the mutineers in Peking have been looted. More than 100 executions have taken place. For the most part the victims were civilians and included six women. Apparently the authorities are afraid to execute soldiers.

Orozco Hard Pressed.—A telegram stated that fighting for the possession of Chihuahua City, capital of the Mexican State of that name, had begun was followed to-day by the hasty departure of the rebel garrison at Juarez to join their comrades in the fight.

Two telegrams bearing on the fight were received from General Hernandez, one of the rebel leaders in the district about Chihuahua. Neither message gave details, but the detachment of from 800 to 1,000 men in Juarez was speedily placed on board three trains of a train to the north.

The first telegram from Hernandez stated that his force, numbering about 220 men, and some of the force of Pascual Orozco had been defending Chihuahua against an attack by Federal troops under Colonel Pancho Villa.

"Orozco is with us," the telegram said, meaning, the rebels declare, that he has announced himself openly as in arms against Madero. The second telegram merely stated, as divulged by General Salazar, that Hernandez was on the march to join Orozco, who desired Salazar to join the movement with all possible speed.

There was no intimation as to how serious the reported fighting was, but the Juarez leaders received the impression that Villa's attack had been a surprise, and that Orozco, if not defeated, was in immediate need of assistance.

Recently Hernandez, with his command, was at Gallegos, about thirty-seven miles north of Chihuahua. Maximiliano Castillo, a rebel chieftain, with 300 or 400 men, has been at Villa Ahumada, thirty miles from Chihuahua. He, too, is said to be proceeding to join Orozco.

American and Mexican refugees here account for the report that Villa led the Federal forces against the rebels with two explanations. The paramount reason was that the Chihuahua, Orozco, through jealousy growing out of the rewards received by each after Madero's success last spring, are mortal enemies, and that Villa would fight on either side if it were against his former comrades in arms. Orozco was said to have been suspected as disloyal to Madero, while Villa, he was charged, was given a command under him.

The second reason advanced is that Villa was loyal only after Madero had granted his demand, including a large sum of money, for the Chihuahua. Abraham Gonzalez, the loyal Executive of Chihuahua, is believed to have collected sufficient money and to have made the promises necessary to hold Villa and his 700 troops to the Madero banner.

General Salazar seems very bitter against Villa. He, latter, is claimed, sent word by special messenger, confirming previous promises that he would "save his face" by a show of resistance, and then join the anti-Madero campaign. It was pointed out, however, that this was before Orozco's rebellion, and that he was suspected as disloyal to Madero, really. If the rebels are defeated, Villa may hope for the emoluments recently resigned by Orozco.

There was no lack of box cars in the Juarez yards when the movement to the south was decided upon. The matter of motive power was more difficult, but two locomotives eventually were secured.

The first telegram from Hernandez was received shortly before noon. At 4:37 this afternoon the first detachment entered the city, and the second seven minutes later.

It was nearly 7 o'clock before the third section, carrying General Emilio Campa, with his staff, the artillery and more troops got under way. General Salazar at the last moment decided to remain behind until to-morrow when he said he and his staff would leave and catch up with Campa.

Has Two Rapid-Fire.—The artillery consists of two old muzzle-loading brass field pieces and two modern rapid-fires, with 100,000 rounds of ammunition. Colonel E. Z. Street, commanding the American troops here, did not regard it necessary to make any redistribution of the guard along the river. This duty is now being performed by the first battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Major Peter Murray. Bridges and ferries are guarded and men and officers are ready for any emergency.

General Salazar's force includes two Americans enlisted to work the rapid-fires. They are Samuel Drebin, of Philadelphia, and T. C. Richardson, of Laar. Dr. Drebin has been in one unit.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Unsettled Weather for Several Days

Washington, March 3.—There is nothing to indicate that a cold wave will cross the country this week, according to the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau, issued to-night. "There will be," says the bulletin, "a general though moderate easterly to normal temperatures over the regions east of the Rocky Mountains Tuesday and Wednesday, and moderate temperatures thereafter until the close of the week. A disturbance that will move from the West and Southwest will advance slowly eastward and cause a continuation of unsettled weather, with rains in the Southern and snow and rain in the Middle and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, during the next three or four days. The next disturbance to cross the country will appear in the far West Thursday or Friday and prevail over the Middle West at the end of the week."

CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Part of Strikers Have Agreed to Return to Work.

Lawrence, Mass., March 3.—A crisis in the big textile strike, involving the cotton and worsted mills in this city, is expected to-morrow, when the mill owners' offer of a minimum wage increase of 6 per cent. will become effective. Although the Industrial Workers of the World have rejected the offer, the employees in the Arlington and Pacific Mills, who are affiliated with the Central Labor Union, have voted to return to work. Five hundred wool sorters, representing all the mills here, and 300 male spinners also voted at meetings to-day to return to-morrow.

The Industrial Workers of the World remain firm in their original demands, which include a 15 per cent. increase, double pay for overtime, the abolition of the premium system, the taking back of all strikers, and the release from jail of strike leaders. Eitor and Giovannitti, who are held on a murder charge.

More pickets will be placed on duty to-morrow by the Industrial Workers of the World to prevent the mill hands from returning to work. The authorities, on the other hand, are taking extra precautions to prevent outbreaks or the intimidation of returners.

Leader Haywood, of the Industrial Workers, addressed several meetings of strikers to-day.

"We have our opponents beaten to a frazzle," he said, "and can get what we want by sticking together. The only thing that the employers fear is the refusal of friends to send money, and that they will never do."

PAYS FOR SIGNATURES

Solicitor for Roosevelt Indorses Arouses Doubts of Anger.

New York, March 3.—According to twenty-ninth street, he was called to his doorstep yesterday afternoon by a man of the name of a well-known young man who craved a well-known of the physician's time. The visitor from his pocket a printed paper bearing a list of names and asked Dr. Paragonian to affix his signature to the document.

The physician was curious as to the nature of the paper and asked the man whom he represented. According to the physician, his visitor said he was a solicitor for the names of the names of delegates to the national convention.

Paragonian states that he happened to catch a glimpse of the paper and recognized the emblem of the Roosevelt nominators at the top. He then accused the man of lying to him and the solicitor of names admitted he was from the Roosevelt headquarters, according to Paragonian.

"Please sign your name to my list," he said, "and I will give you \$100.00 for every signature I get." The man said, according to the physician, that he was a solicitor for the names of delegates to the national convention.

Dr. Paragonian voiced his indignation at this, and says the solicitor then told him that he had plenty of names already, but only wanted the cash bonus for extra names.

"I told the man was still arguing with Dr. Paragonian, who told him to show him the door and told him to come back again. He was still in the store last night, when telling of his experience."

MURDER DONE BY BURGLAR

Merchant Is Killed and Wife and Children Injured.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 3.—A Silverton, a German merchant, is dead, his wife lies in a hospital with a fractured skull, and their two children, a boy and a girl, are badly injured, as the result of the attack of a negro burglar in their store and residence in Brooklyn suburb late Saturday night.

The dead body of the merchant and the prostrate forms of his wife and son were found late this morning after the little girl had ventured into the street with blood gushing from an injury to her head. She related the story of the murder and assault.

The child says that after closing hours Saturday night a negro came to the house and asked her father to sell him some groceries. While he was in the store he struck the merchant over the head with an iron pipe, then assaulted the woman and children.

The cash drawer in the store was robbed, as were trunks and bureau drawers. The police have no clue to the guilty person.

MRS. ANNIE YEAMANS DEAD

Widely Known Actress Dies After Brief Illness.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, March 3.—Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the actress, died at 9:55 o'clock to-night in her apartments at the Hotel Gerard in Forty-fourth street, at the age of seventy-six. She suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy on January 18, but recovered sufficiently to be about the hotel and to drive out some. She was out driving as late as last Sunday. On Monday she became worse, and on Thursday suffered a second stroke. She sank rapidly after that until her death to-night. With her when she died were her only surviving daughter, Mrs. Lyda Yeamans Titus, of London, and Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, who had long been the aged woman's companion.

Funeral services for Mrs. Yeamans will be held in the Little Church Around the Corner. The time for the services has not yet been set.

VICTORY IN HOUSE; DEFEAT IN SENATE

Free Sugar and Income Tax Bills Not Likely to Pass.

SENATOR MARTIN INDORSES BOTH

Republicans Oppose Making Sugar Free, and Many Democrats Are Alarmed at Cutting Off So Much Revenue With Untried Law as Sole Offset.

Washington, March 3.—The liveliest of the tariff revision fights in the present session of Congress will break this week when the Democratic free sugar bill and the income or excise tax bill, which goes with it to make up the \$60,000,000 a year that would be lost in sugar duties, probably will go through the House and to defeat in the Senate.

The passage of the bills in the House seems to be assured by the Democratic majority which ratified them on caucus. In the Senate the progressive Republicans will oppose the bills, and on the free list, and many Democrats view with alarm the loss of so much revenue, with only a measure beset with the possibility of a trial of its constitutionality, as the only offset.

Martin Indorses Them.

Senator Martin, the Democratic leader in the Senate, and a few others have indorsed the House bill without qualification. Many other Democrats, however, decline to discuss them. There have been no formal conferences in the Senate over the measures.

Senator Bristow, speaking as one progressive, declared that none of his colleagues favored free sugar, but all did favor an income tax. He declared it would be unfair to American sugar producers who had grown under stimulation of duty to remove at their protection by a single legislative act.

The progressive Republicans, who hold the balance of power on party questions in the Senate, have evinced no disposition to seek common ground with the Democrats to push tariff revision legislation, although they have been some personal consultations.

The entry of the free sugar bill to the Senate will make three tariff revision measures pending there. The steel and chemical bills are the others. The Senate will be adversely reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

The regular Republicans will concede the possibility of passage of a wool bill and a cotton bill. Neither of these measures has come from the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Republican confession is based on the fact that the Tariff Board already has reported on wool and will soon report on the cotton schedule.

The pending arbitration treaties with England and France will come up on the legislative day of Tuesday. Senators who have been supporting their ratification unqualified say they will pass the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote.

May Pass Lodge Resolution.

Those opposed to the treaties claim the constitutional treaty-making powers of the Senate would be invaded. It is said to be unlikely that the Senate will amend the treaties, but probably will pass Senator Lodge's resolution of ratification, which provides for special agreements to arbitrate questions under the treaties.

The proposed investigation of the money trust, the Florida overpluses case, the Lawrence strike, the proposed abolition of the Commerce Court and several other questions are taking up the time of the House.

OREGON HOTEL BURNS

Some of Guests on Third Floor Have Narrow Escapes.

Greenwood, S. C., March 3.—The Oregon Hotel, one of the best known in South Carolina, and the adjoining block of stores were completely destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with perhaps half that amount in insurance.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, and as the flames spread with marvelous rapidity, some of the guests on the third floor had very narrow escapes. All, however, were taken out in safety, though they lost their personal effects. G. Straub, of Atlanta, a traveling man, was overcome by smoke, but was rescued by Max Arnold, of Greenwood, who carried him down the fire-escape.

The heaviest losses were: Oregon Hotel, \$50,000; H. G. Brinson, proprietor, furniture, linen, etc., \$7,000; McKellar-Hay-Graham Company, furniture, stock, \$5,000; Oregon Pharmacy, E. L. Norris, proprietor, stock and fixtures, \$12,000.

WHITE WINGS STRIKE

Blow With Buggy Whip Too Much For Their Pride.

Macon, Ga., March 3.—A blow with a buggy whip, in the hands of a stableman, was too much for the pride of Macon's "white wings," and the entire force of street cleaners, numbering ten, went on strike yesterday afternoon. Carts and brooms were deserted where they were being used in the streets.

"We can stand for the jeers and sneers," declared E. Hollingsworth, the leader, in stating his case to Mayor Moore, "but we cannot stand blows, especially when policemen refuse to arrest those who strike us."

The trouble started when G. F. Riley, a stableman, slashed White Wing J. M. Herd with a whip during a quarrel. An entire new force probably will be put to work to-morrow.

THEY ARE PROVING IT ON THE COLONEL

His Own Letter Gives Him Place of Chief Ananias.

SAID HE WOULDN'T BE A CANDIDATE

But, Trudging Home From Church, He Tells Why He Threw His Hat in Ring. Cares Nothing for Personal Victory, but Leader Was Needed.

"Aunt" Delia Calls Them "Bullycrats"

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Millbury Mass., March 3.—Miss Delia Torrey believes "Nephew," as she calls President William Howard Taft, should be renominated by the Republicans for the presidential term of 1917. Furthermore, judging by her remarks to a reporter, Miss Torrey opines that Theodore Roosevelt, in applying to a third term as the nation's Executive, is suffering from something similar to a brain-storm.

"I was looking up a quotation when you came in," said Mrs. Torrey to the reporter. "The quotation is: 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' This is applicable, I believe, to Mr. Roosevelt."

"Isn't it dreadful," she said, after a pause, and with a note of regret in her voice, "how these two friends have parted?"

"Do you think," she asked, "that I am oversteering it when I say the separation is due to the selfishness of one man. I honestly looks to me, if I am not mistaken, as a reason, judging from some of his recent utterances and delusions."

That Mrs. Torrey has been following the split in the Republican party was evidenced by her discussion of her nephew's opponent in the presidential election.

"Will called them neocritics," she said, "but I suggest that they be called Roosevelt's bullycrats. They must have a name, and the term insurgents does not describe them."

Mrs. Torrey does not believe that Roosevelt is seeking the presidency because of zeal for the public welfare.

"His aspiration," she said, "is purely selfish. It is wholly for Theodore Roosevelt. His candidacy is simply to further his own interests."

Washington, March 3.—Colonel Roosevelt's denial of stories sent from Washington that the Taft administration had reason to believe that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination against the President, and his statement at Oyster Bay yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Secretary of War Stinson "couldn't have said" that he would not be a candidate, caused to be made public here to-night a letter written by Colonel Roosevelt June 27, 1911, denying reports current at the time that he would support Mr. Taft which concluded as follows:

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men on this matter, always to the same effect; telling you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at lunch at my house, and telling Clifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield and Congressman Madison and Billy Loeb and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stinson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate.

(Signed)
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Statement From Colonel Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 3.—Colonel Roosevelt, when shown to-night dispatches from Washington containing a letter of the Colonel, dated June 27, 1911, quoting him as having no intention of being a presidential candidate in 1912, made the following statement:

"I will say nothing unless the name of the recipient of the letter is given and the letter published in full. Probably the language is not correctly given. Certainly all the context, in which I said I would not refuse the nomination, is suppressed. The letter published in a Chicago evening paper one month ago contains substantially all I said in these letters."

The letter referred to as published in a Chicago newspaper was a copy of a letter which Colonel Roosevelt sent to Frank A. Munsey explaining his position.

Colonel Explains It All.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 3.—Colonel Roosevelt's own views of the present political situation and his reasons for entering the campaign were explained by him to-day.

As he trudged along the country road (Continued on Second Page.)

Jefferson Memorial

The Times-Dispatch will receive subscriptions to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Fund, will print the names of the subscribers and forward the amount received to the treasurer of the fund in New York.

Address: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Fund, The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Casimir-Perier Dead.

Paris, March 3.—A. Casimir-Perier, whose of the ex-President of the republic, died to-day.

PLANS NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

Taft Takes Initiative in Great Business Movement.

CALL IS SENT OUT FOR CONVENTION

Hopes to Form Organization Which Will Bring Commercial Interests of Country Into Close Touch With Government in Administration and Enactment of Laws.

Washington, March 3.—President Taft has taken the initiative in a movement to bring business of the country into touch with the government for advice and counsel in the administration of laws, the enactment of new statutes and the development of commerce.

Virtually, the President proposes a national board of trade broadly representative of the commercial and industrial organizations, and of such character as the government may properly recognize by a charter from Congress.

Convention Is Called.

As one of the first steps in this plan, Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by direction of the President, has called a convention of delegates from commercial organizations in all parts of the country to meet in Washington on April 15, for discussion and to plan the organization.

Invitations already have been sent to 1,000 local chambers of commerce and boards of trade and other commercial bodies. Responses to the announcements of the tentative plan have been such that President Taft is convinced the time is ripe for putting the proposal to the test of practical experiment.

The President really first recommended such a plan in a message to Congress last December, in which he suggested that officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor and members of appropriate congressional committees make some made members of such an office.

In a statement made public to-day, President Taft outlines the purposes of such an organization. It would be to the government the opportunity to consult the business world on all problems of commerce, to provide for co-operation in the expansion of commerce at home and abroad, and would provide a means by which government officers charged with the enforcement of laws could become acquainted with the complexities which surround their administration in the business world.

Further than that, Congress, in framing statutes affecting trade and commerce, would have first hand advice of an official body.

Similar to German System.

In some respects the plan would be unlike the German government's system of co-operation with boards of trade throughout the German Empire, although many of the features of the plan probably would not be applicable here.

"It is not my intention to define the purposes of such an organization, or indeed, in any manner to anticipate the scope of the discussion upon which such delegates may conclude to enter, but it appears to me to be obvious that such an organization must be instrumental in a very large degree to assist the executive in his legislative branches of government in the intelligent and impartial development of domestic and foreign trade.

"For illustration, such an organization properly represented at the seat of government could be of incalculable assistance in advising the executive branch of government with respect to the methods and rules to be adopted in the administration of existing laws, and in the introduction of new legislation and in the carrying out of such laws.

Such an organization would be in the best possible position to suggest the most effective methods by which such inquiries should be pursued, and the manner by which the results can be most advantageously brought to the attention of merchants and manufacturers, and it is safe to assume that if such an organization is created its chief activities will be devoted in the light of our own experience.

"Fuller Relations.

"It may not be necessary that we adopt a course in all respects patterned upon the system of any other commercial or industrial country, but it is obvious that by some means a closer relation between the government activities and the commercial and industrial forces of our country must be established if we propose to enjoy the full advantage of our opportunity in domestic and foreign trade.

"I have accordingly instructed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take the necessary steps to initiate such a practical, at Washington, a conference of delegates from the organizations which are engaged in the promotion and development of commerce and industry in their respective districts, such conference to consider the establishment of a representative national organization for commercial development and to outline the principles by which it should be governed.

The development of the plan will be carried out by the accredited representatives of such commercial organizations, the essential principles shall be broadly representative of the commercial interests of the whole country, and that its organization shall be such that those in control of the association shall be ready responsive to the will of the majority of the constituent members."

Mrs. Casimir-Perier Dead.

Paris, March 3.—A. Casimir-Perier, whose of the ex-President of the republic, died to-day.

CELEBRATE LENT WITH OPERATIONS

Milady of Fashion Now Retires to Hospital and Denies Herself Her Appendix.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Cleveland, O., March 3.—Enter Lent, retire milady of fashion to her home, there to exorcise the devil with prayer. That was the formula before the advent of these days of efficiency and science. Now it is revised to—enter Lent, retire milady of fashion, with a few social acquaintances maybe, to a private hospital ward, there to have cut out that impish appendix, and convalesce during the Lenten fast in the social privacy of the hospital. There are seventy-six appendixless patients in local hospitals, received since Ash Wednesday.

For instance, there is Mrs. Minnie Seizer, Mrs. Thomas H. Reiser and Mrs. Dwight Sheets, young matrons and social leaders of Ashland, Ohio, who deeded themselves their appendices and are doing Lenten penance on three white coats, side by side, in the Hudson Road Hospital.

Mrs. Reiser and Mrs. Seizer both had experienced attacks of appendicitis. Dr. D. L. Moon urged them to undergo an operation in the interval before a possible another attack, suffering from convulsions, rapidly, and the three met at the last minute before Ash Wednesday. They said:

"Why not? It wouldn't be at all unpleasant, we three together," and now they are convalescing rapidly, and will be back in Ashland before Easter, fully recuperated and ready to begin all over again.

Virginius A Suicide.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Baltimore, Md., March 3.—Edward F. Pritchett, of Brokenburg, Va., a patient at the Richard Gundry Home, on Harmon Lane, near Calverton, died early this morning in his room by strangling himself by placing the leg of his bed on his neck.

Pritchett was taken to the institution yesterday afternoon by relatives, suffering from a severe attack of melancholia. He appeared to be in good spirits, and was assigned to his room and was to undergo the rest cure. He retired early for the night. The watchman, John Connor, made his rounds several times during the night, and found Pritchett lying on the floor, with the leg of his bed resting on his neck. There was a deep gash in the back of his ear, caused by the bed and medical assistance summoned, but life was extinct.

Coroner Frederick L. Pakendorf was notified and summoned a jury, with Frederick Raab as foreman, which rendered a verdict of suicide and exonerated the institution from all blame.

Pritchett was about twenty years old and is survived by a widow and one child. His body was taken to Brokenburg for burial.

STRIKE MARKING TIME

Next Word in Industrial Crisis Is With the Government.

London, March 3.—The coal strike, the greatest in the history of the British Isles, is marking time over the week-end. One satisfactory feature is the complete absence of disorders in the districts affected. All negotiations looking to a settlement have ceased, as the leaders who recently gathered in London have scattered to attend to local matters in connection with the strike.

Labour leaders in recent speeches have insisted upon the importance of supporting the miners, because now that the government has decided to institute a minimum wage in connection with the mines it will be impossible much longer to withhold establishing a minimum wage scale in all industries. Thus the strike will become a triumph for the cause of labor all around the world.

Most of the railroads announce a further curtailment of their services beginning to-morrow. Fourteen stations in London will be closed down together until the strike ends.

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DR. MACARTHUR ACCEPTS

He Becomes Acting Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle.

Atlanta, Ga., March 3.—Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of New York, president of this World's Baptist Alliance, and former pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, of New York, to-day announced his acceptance of the duties of "acting pastor" of the Baptist Tabernacle, in this city.

He succeeds Dr. Len G. Brough, who recently resigned to become pastor of Christ Church, in London. Dr. MacArthur explained that his duties as president of the alliance alone prevented his acceptance of the full pastorate.

FATAL SUNDAY FIRE

Woman Burned to Death, and Many Have Thrilling Escapes.

New York, March 3.—One woman was burned to death and a score had thrilling escapes to-day in a fire which badly damaged a four-story brown stone Madison Avenue residence, maintained as a boarding house by Mrs. Ann Reynolds. The woman who lost her life was Mrs. Ella White, a widow, forty years old, secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church, whose body was discovered in her room. It is believed she was asphyxiated by smoke before the flames reached her.

The house was largely occupied by well-to-do women, and they flocked to the front windows, screaming for help. When they found themselves cut off from escape, they were rescued by the police.

FOREIGN TROOPS PATROL PEKING

Show of Force Has Good Effect on Mutineers.

YUAN SUPPORTED BY LEGATIONS

Restoration of President's Control Considered Sure Means of Wiping Out Spirit of Anarchy Which Has Spread Over Country—Night of Terror in Tien Tsin.

Peking, March 3.—Eight hundred foreign troops to-day patrolled the outskirts of the legation quarter for three hours, but there were no disturbances. There are now 3,000 foreign troops in Peking and the natives feel safe. Five thousand Japanese troops have been ordered from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin, where there are only 1,500 foreign soldiers.

Most of Yuan Shi Kai's troops left Peking to-day for Pao Ting Fu to suppress the mutiny. The cannonading heard on Saturday was caused by an attack by the mutineers on Tung Chow, which was occupied and sacked. The homes of many of the mutineers in Peking have been looted. More than 100 executions have taken place. For the most part the victims were civilians and included six women. Apparently the authorities are afraid to execute soldiers.

A large detachment of Inniskilling Fusiliers went to Feng Tai this morning to relieve the Somerset, who returned to Peking. The cutting of communication with Tien Tsin was the work of a French railway employee, who disconnected a portion of the bridge on Saturday. This was forced out of position with levers, but to-day the single line of railway was restored, thus enabling 2,000 Manchurian troops to proceed to Pao Ting Fu.

The Nanking delegates have appointed four of their number to return to Nanking to explain the views of the foreign powers and impress upon the Nanking republicans the necessity of supporting Yuan Shi Kai, and the desirability of the Nanking government coming to Peking and establishing a strong coalition. Neither the Peking government nor the delegates believe it will be necessary for the powers to intervene, although well pleased with to-day's demonstrations by the foreign troops, a mark of disapproval of lawlessness.